New York, Sunday, March 23, 1845.

The Important Intelligence from Texas Hostility of the Government to Annexa

We give, in another column, late and highly important intelligence from Texas, from which it would appear that annexation is as far off as ever The organ of the government-the National Reg ister-is, it will be seen, exceedingly bitter and determined in its expression of hostility to the House resolutions, and it is quite apparent that so far as the Executive of Texas is concerned, the terms offered by the Congress of the United States, will be rejected with the utmost scorn. We are strongly inclined to believe that the article in the Register was written by President Jones himself. It is couched fin his style, and there fcan be no doubt that it expresses his sentiments. How the mass of the people are disposed to treat the matter remains to be seen; but whatever the decision of the popular will may be, the completion of the measure may be now regarded as indefinitely postponed.

It will be recollected that simmediately on the passage of the resolution leaving to the President the choibe of the alternatives, the House Resolutions, as they are called, being the one, and Mr Benton's bill the other, Mr. Tyler selected the for mer, which it now appears was the most unpala-table to Texas. What is the natural inference if the Executive of Texas refuses to annex on these terms? Why, another protracted appeal to the people, and the probability is, that the influence of the government, and various other interests, may be able to defeat the project altogether. There certainly cannot be any doubt that the resolutions are less favorable to Texas than the treaty rejected by the Senate, and contemplated by Mr. Benton's resolutions, which were to negotiate on the same principles. And it was very well known at the time, in well-informed quarters, that the feeling in Texas was likely to run counter to the resolution selected by Mr Tyler

It would appear, therefore, that Mr. Tyler and Mr. Calhoun, in selecting that alternative, had some inkling, probably through Duff Green, that such proposition would be negatived by the government of Texas, and was not likely to please the people, and that by selecting it the whole annexation ques-tion would be again thrown before the people, in our elections throughout the country, and that thus the question would remain as unsettled as ever .-The conduct of Mr. Tyler, and the hasty manner in which he despatched his messenger to the government of Texas, after selecting the worst and most unpalatable resolutions, would thus seem to imply that he did not wish to see the question settled, and desired to take it out of the hands of Mr. Polk al. together, leaving it to popular discussion for future direction.

It would appear from a recent vote in secret ser sion of the Senate, made public the other day, tha the President is prohibited from selecting any other mode of annexation, so that in every point of view, and on all hands, the question is affoat again -When we take all this into consideration-the movements in South Carolina hostile to Mr. Polkthe determination of the whig party to fresist an nexation to the latest gasp-and various other matters; we are very much inclined to believe that annexation is as far off as ever, and that the battle must be fought over again.

Trial of the Anti-Renters.

In this day's paper will be found an ample repor of the proceedings in the case of the anti-ren prosecutions, up to six o'clock on Friday evening, at which time the Court adjourned, to meet again on Monday, at 11 o'clock. This step was taken with the consent of counsel on both sides, on the ecommendation of the Judges, after the successful termination of three day's labor to procura jury, in consideration of whom, as well as of the ends of justice, it was thought desirable to commence at a period which would admit of a continuous and uninterrupted prosecution of the trials it was, therefore, judged better, in view of the customary adjournment on Saturday at noon, not to begin the business on Friday evening.

It will be seen, on reading the report, that jurors underwent a searching examinution, to ascertain their fitness; and, perhaps, nothing but the nature of the case would justify such an unsparing use o time. Be this as it may, a jury is now empannelled, to the agreeable surprize of all concerned but them selves, who, before they get half through, will be pretty well wearied. The proceedings will be protracted, but, owing to the interest generally taken in them, we will publish in the Herald, from day to day, an exact and graphic report of the entire i vestigations.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CLERGY.-We commence to-day a series of articles, giving a very interesting biographical sketch of the Episcopal clergymen Pennsylvania, and particularly of Philadelphia .-They come from a highly distinguished and re spectable clergyman of Pennsylvania, whose ac quaintance with the subject is extended and accurate, and who writes with great truth and probity These sketches become very interesting from th circumstance, that in a short time, a new Bishop will have to be elected outlof the same body for that dio. cese. Who the principal candidates are, we have no means of knowing, but it is very certain tha there will be an immense deal of excitement in the diocese of Pennsylvania, attendant on the election of a Bishop to supply the place of one of the Onderdonks, as there will also be in this diocese to supply the place of the other Onderdonk, when it is ascertained that the church of New York is without a Bishop.

MASSACHUSETTS U. S. SENATOR -The Hon John Davis, is the whig, and the Hon. Fred. Robicson, the democratic candidates for the United States Senate, to supply the place vacated by the death of the Hon. Isaac C. Bates. They are the caucus candidates of the Legislature.

MOVEMENTS OF TRAVELLERS.—The arrivals yes terday, as is usually the case on Saturday, were not very numerous. At the "Astor," however, are the Hon. Daniel Webster; Hon. George Evans, of Maine; Col. Vortz, Philadelphia; Colonel Mather, President of the State Bank of Illinois; Judge Spraker, Canajoharie; Gov. Woodbridge, Detroit; Gen. Lewis Eaton; J. P. Merrick, Canada; N. Boyson, England; Col. S. C. Simmons, New Orleans. At "Howards," H. Nevin, Ogdensburgh; Gen. John McCracken, Lancaster, Onio; Hon. S. Phelps, Ohio; Hon. H. C Ellis; Mr. Green, British Army. At the "American," Hon. Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire.

TRADE WITH BRAZIL .- As an instance of the increasing trade with the Empire of Brazil we will mention that no less than five square rigged vessels sailed yesterday from this port for Rio de Janeiro One steamer, to be used, we believe, in the Ama zon, was among the number.

MARY BODINE .- A jury have at last been sworn. so that the trial will commence on Monday at 10 o'clock.

JUSTICE HASKELL .- It will be seen, on reference to our Law Reports, that this gentleman will be re-

Fire.-The alarm of fire, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, proceeded from the brig Mary H. Hooper, Capt. Hewitt, while preparing to commence her voyage to Rio Janeiro, from the foot of Dover st. Damage trifling.

THE WEATHER AND RIVERS AT THE WEST .-THE WEATHER AND RIVERS AT THE WEST.—Yesterday was clear and mild, and the mud on the streets and the levee is fast drying up.

The river opposite here was rising a little last evening but it is reported to be talling above the rapids—on which there was but four test water on Sunday.

The Illinois river is falling fast, but it is yet in a good stage, there being between six and seven feet water on the bars.

We have no intelligence from the Missouri.

The Osio is reported by the Importer to be very high below Smithland, and rising fast. At Paducah, it was within three or four feet of being into the doors of the warehouses.—St. Louis Rep. March 12.

ighly important from Texas-Two Weeks Later-Probable Refusal of that Republic to Annex.

The steamship New York, arrived at New Oreans on the 13th with advices from Galveston to the 8th inst. inclusive. The advices, in an annexation point of view, are

very important. There is an evident determination on the part of Texas to refuse to accept the plan of union to the United States as offered by Congress. It is stated that the British Charge "has obtained a pledge from Ex-President Houston to exert himself to the ut-

most to prevent annexation." And President Jones has already nearly committed himself to the same end. Subjoined is the news :-

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.] Galveston, Texas, March 4, 1845.

Dear Sir:—We have all, in this section of country, been looking with considerable anxiety for your journal, to see what opinion you may have formed relative to the recent discomfiure of the "Warwick of the Democracy," as he is termed here, God save the mark, but it appears that you have not either deemed it necessary to expend your shot on him, or, that being without the proper in formation, you did not think it advisable te hazard conjecture.

shot on him, or, that being without the proper in formation, you did not think it advisable te hazard conjecture.

The advent of Duff Green, in this country, was peculiarly auspicious. His arrival was heralded in a long article in the Telegraph, of Houston, entitled the "Warwick of the Democracy," which, it is shrewdly conjectured, was written by himself. He arrived at Galveston and created a good deal of excitement by giving out that he was en route for Mexico, to watch the movements of that Government, by authority. He returned with a batch of information of all kinds;—bringing, at the same time, the correspondence between Shannon and Rejon,—winked slyly, put his fingers to his nose, and spoke knowingly of matters supposed to be going on in Mexico,—insimuated very gently that he had given Mr. Shannon immortality by writing the diplomatic despatches,—talked of his connection with Mr. Calhoun,—spoke of the distinguished Southerner mentioned in Mr. Tyler's message to the Senate, which first put him on his guard with regard to the designs of Britain on Texas and sholition,—and, in short, he very meekly, by "insimuation," claimed to have set the annexation ball in motion; which, too, was to make Texas great, Polk, President, and he, Duff Green, marvellous. On his arrival at Washington the took a suite of rooms, (for privacy,)—[your Minister boarded and lodged in a room with a dozen at the same time,]—and commenced his practice as adviser-deneral to the naval at Washington the took a suite of rooms, (for privacy,)—[your Minister boarded and lodged in a room with a dozen at the same time,]—and commenced his practice as adviser-deneral to the nation,—proposed that the whole tariff regulations should be changed,—proved it by certain fundamental principles, the gist of which was, that they, if adopted, would throw the North into a lever for annexation—throw Mr. Polk into the hands of Mr. Calhoun, and finally, make him, C. President.—All these doings, it now appears, was only preliminary to his grand debut, which came off shortly after, as follows:—He proposed to Dr. Jones, President, to sign or recommend a bill for trontier protection, which was to be done, without cost to Texas, as follows: General Green and his associates were to be incorporated into a company, with power to levy war on Mexico, to conquer and annex territory, and to pay the expenses of the war with the spoils. To do this they were to have the privilege of inducing some 60,000 Northern Indians to migrate to Texas, to be placed under the control of the company, to carry on the war with, &c. The President, being a reasonable man, gently objected to this wholesale annexation of the wrong side of the Rio, and perhaps said so. The General quite as politely insinuated to him, that if he did not sign such a bill when passed, that he would make his seat anything other than one of roses—in fact, that he would revolutionize the country. The fresult was that he was ordered out of presence, and proclaimed as you have seen. So ended the matter.

The General, however, is not satisfied—he has

and proclaimed as you have seen. So ended the matter.

The General, however, is not satisfied—he has sworn the oath of allegiance, and sworn likewise that he would be in the next Congress, &c. To this end he has taken up his domicil in one of our depopulated counties, gone into a mercantile business, that is, trade with Mexico, alias smuggling, and will have, I doubt not, the honor of being an M. C. from San Patricio next session. I intend to look after him occasionally, and let you know his whereabouts, and what he is at.

There is no news here. The people are opposed to the bill of annexation, and the opposition is gaining ground. A fair treaty, as a State, assuming our public debt, &c., would be accepted almost usanimously, but they do not like this mongrel annexation. Yours, truly,

Asmodeus.

From N. O. Republican, March 14)

Papers from Galvaston to the 8th inst., and from Washington (the capital) to the 1st inst, have reached us by the steamship New York. It appears that some of the Tex ans are not at all pleased with the terms of annexation contained in the resolutions just passed. They look at the measure as a one-sided affair altogether, and that they would be sadly shorn by their big sister Ropublic, in their acquiescing in the sacrifice of their customs, dues, public property, &c. &c., as the price of their damission into the Union. The National Register is really savage at "the actual pit and grave of insignificance and infamy" which these resolutions, as it states, would plunge the Texian nation. The Register, however, is the organ of the anti-annexationists, who are but an insignificant fraction of the people.

ation.

The general appropriation act of the last Congress authorizes the payment of \$137,340, which seems to be nearly the whole amount of the annual charge of the Republic.

The export of provisions is becoming a leading feature

thorizes the payment o' \$137,340, which seems to be public.

The export of provisions is becoming a leading feature in the commerce of Texas.

[Frem National Register, Government organ.]

If the people of Texas choose to revolutionize their go verament and institute some new and different republican organization, they may do so without the leave of a foreign government "first had and obtained." But the United States have acknowledged our title to be recognized as an independent nation, both de facts and de jurn. Should we adopt the course designated by their resolutions we at once lose the benefit of that acknowledgment. We pass into a state of imbecile and hopeless dependence upon that power—to be annexed?—cet tainly never, until their aspiring partizans shall cease to need the material we now furnish them for the manutacture of political capital. Our relations with other governments dissolved, and our own nationality renounced, the United States may consent to hold—as they shall have consented to place us—in a state of penultimate but unaccomplished annexation?

But even this consent of the American Congress, meagre and valueless as it is to the people of Texas, but for which we are required to give to the United States a lien upon our country's sovereignty—this worthless consent, as if begrudged to Texas, is eaked out to her at a miser's usury, and is shackled with what lawyers call "conditions precedent." Passing by the required sacrifice of our right to adjust the boundaries of our territory, the consent of that Congress, even once more to entertain the Texas quastion, is coup ed with the cold assurance, that if we are ever admitted into the Union at all, we must sede to the United States "all our mines, minerals, sall slakes and springs, also all our public definices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbers, navy and navy yard, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other properity and means pertaining to the public defence." We must slake such stepmother, would bring into her treasury; to determ

easury.
This is indeed but a dim'and totally inadequate view of ne actual pit and grave of insignificance and infamy into thich the House of Representatives of the American ongress have proposed to plunge this nation.

Since he, miscall'd the Morning Star : Nor man-nor fiend hath fall'a so far !"

Nor man—nor fend hath fail'n so far!"

[From the Civilian and Galveston Gazette.]

The article which we now copy to day from the "National Regist.r." sfords gratifying evidence of a return, on the part of the friends of annexation in this country, to a proper sense of self respect, and so understanding of the position which Texas may and ought to assume is relation to the question. Our friends beyond the Sabine have lost sight of the homely adage that it takes two to make a bargain, and only studied how to shape measures as as to make the "recipracity all on one side." until stiength their utter selfishness and disregard of the respect due to Texas as an independent nation, which has trus far maintained her nationality, rights, and liberties, begins to produce the natural fruits of disappointment and aversion in those of our citkens who had looked to that quarter for a magnanimous and disinterested regard for our welfare and happiness. The helpless and perishing beggar may, without hesitation, accept the most humilis ting conditions for and agree to become the menial of,

bim from whom he receives the means of avarting famine and death; but the sturdy yeoman, whose honest industry and strong arm afford him all the means of aubissience and protection requisite to his condition and habits in life, may well shun the banquet and the association, it invited into the society of the more wealty and presuming, when his acceptance is to be coupled with acknow ledgments of vassalage and inferiority.

(From the Galveston Weekly News.)

We have already furnished incontestible evidence that the British policy in opposition to annexation has so far succeeded, that her Bittannic Mojesty's Minister has obtained the piedge of President Houston, to use his best endeavors to defeat that measure.

We are told, that upon condition of our renouncing the American Union forever, the Monarchial powers of Europe will then terminate our formidable war with Mexico, "forthwith and compulsively." The samifriendly promise has been made, from time to time, for the last a even or eight years, and its repetition, just at this particular crisis, when the speedy success of annexation is, beyond all reasonable doubt, is exceedingly well timed in order to create a reaction in the public feeling of this country. We are not stold whether this friendly mediction is again to be attended by another "Armistice" as a necessary preliminary step, to be afterwards "improved into one of more convenient duration." We are, however, assured that "France and England will openly submit to the consideration of our government and people, inducements for us to remain independent." Such information as this is usually confined to the chief agents of governments as matter of State servecy, and is rarely furnished to the public journals except for the purpose of political influence and foreign counteraction. This am nouncement is made in the positive and unqualified terms of governments as matter of State servery, and is rarely furnished to the public journals except for the purpose of political influence and foreign counteraction. This a

charges for commission, &c., on purchases, sales, &c., in Mavana.

The same paper of the 1st instart, has the following paragraph in relation to Gen. Duff Green's misunderstanding with the Texian President. It seems from this that the affair has not been settled, as stated.

We observe a statement in some of the United States papers that the matter between the President of Texas and Gen. Duff Green, which led to the revocation of the exequature of the latter, has been "settled," and the inference is left that an amicable adjustment has been made of the whole affair, to the satisfaction of the President—We are informed that no adjustment of any kind, further than appears from the proclamation, has ever been made of the matter, unless a remark of the President that he regretted the necessity which compelled him to take the course he did may belso considered. Neither he nor his friends believe that the proclamation was predicated up: on any misapprehension or insufficient cause whatever The American Minister, we have necesived by Liverschild and the state of the same of the president of the president of the American Minister, we have received by Liverschild and the proclamation of the president of

The American Minister, we have understood, entertains similar views.

From the North—We have received by Livingston & Co. our Montreal, Buffalo and Albany advices. We annex the news:—

Burralo, March 20.—The prospect for navigation is not a whit more promising now than it was a month since There has been two heavy snow storms, and intensely cold weather, reclosing the creek and bringing in accumulation of ice from the upper end of the lake in such quantities as to close up the mouth of the harbor and prevent the steamers from entering. The boat which left here on the 10th, returned on the 18th, but instead of forcing a passage through the ice, landed her passengers at Point Albino, 17 miles distant in Canada. A couple of other steamers put into Dunkirk, from whence their passengers came in stages.

About one hundred western merchants took the cars for Albany sesterday, and are now probably conning over samples in your place or Boston. As to lake navigation, I concur in my previous opinion, that an unobstructed harbor may be expected here about the beginning of April.

New York Lagustatury — Albany March 21.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—ALBANY, March 21—Railway projects continue to occupy a prominent place in the legislation of the State. The Eric railway has probably acquired the votes of the entire delegation from Orange county, consentaving been obtained to the censtruction of a railway from Goshen to Newburgh. The Commercial Bank of Albany has an application before the Legislature for an extension of its charter for a term of twenty years. This bank's charter contained the personal liability clause, and on that account may find a vor with the Legislature, although the renewal of the charter of any incorporated bank is opposed to what is considered the settled policy of the Legislature Bills were reported in the House to-day to incorporate the New York Philharmonic Society, to amend and condense the several acts relating to Brocklyn city; to incorporate the Canandaigus and Corning railway company—This last is the first of a series of bills by which it is proposed to tap the New York and Eric railway running West.

West.

The Albany bridge bill, if it is ever to come, lingers

The Albany bringe bill, if it is ever to come, nega-long in the hands of the committee. It was to be in on Tuesday—then it was certain for Wednesday; but both days have passed over, and Friday also, and still no re-port. Will it ever he reported? "That's the question," as Mr. D. Lee says. as Mr. D. Lee says.

The bill to revise and amend the charter of the Oswego and Syracuse railway company passed the House to day, with amendments fixing the maximum of passenger toll at 4 cents per mile. A motion to reconsider the vote or its final passage was made by Mr. D. Lee, of Buffalo, and he farther moved to lay his motion on the table. The House refused to lay the motion on the table and refused reconsider the vote. So the bill is passed. The movement of Mr. Lee had a quinting toward the Buffalo and Oswego contest Mr. Nixon charged that Mr. D. Lee had less anxiety for the interest of the State than for his city of Buffalo.

of Buffalo.

The bill for the relief of the New York Institution for

less anxiety for the interest of the State than for his city of Buffelo.

The bill for the relief of the New York Institution for the Blind passed by a vote of 112 ayes.

The bill to incorporate the Troy and Graenbush railway Association passed by a vote of 103 to 6.—1t imposes upon the company the payment of toil on freight carried over the road—discriminations to be made on freight which would not come to the canal or on local freight.

The bill imposing toils on the Troy and Schenectady reliway passed. A similar bill applied to the Mohawk and Hudson railway is on the table.

The Comprelier has reported, in answer to a resolution of the House, the amount of outstanding notes issued by the banks of the State which have not been registered.—The gross amount is \$1.402.806; of this amount there was in circulation, February 1st, \$1,102.872, and on hand, \$300.728. He does not think the public interest would be promoted by issuing registered notes for the whole or any part of such amount at this time. He trinks, however, it would be safe to the bublic and just to the banks, to allow each bank, on February 1st, \$140, to credit to profit and loss an amount equal to 20 per cent, of the non registered notes then outstanding (most of which will never be returned, having been destroyed by fire and otherwise), and to receive from the Comptroller a like amount of registered notes; one year thereafter 20 per cent of the amount in circulation might be credited in the same manner, and thus confine the process at the end of each year. Banks with large capitals feel little interest in the matter.

Those which bank on their circulation are of course anxious to avail the melves of all the Comptroller will permit them to add to that circulation. Some of the banks have credited their account of profit and loss with an amount assumed to have been lost, but the Comptroller effuses to sanction the operation unless he has evidence of the loss of the notes. The outstanding now registered notes in July, 1843, to \$1,101, 781 in 1845

In th

In the Senate we had two memorials from New York og ainst the license law.

A bill was reported to extend the Harlem Railway to Albany. The ferry bill (Long Island and New York) of which I wrote you some days since, was reported to-day A bill was reported to renew the charter of the Utica and Susquehannah railway, it proposes to tap the Erie railway at Binghampton.

RUMORED DUEL.—We have seen a letter (says the New Orleans Picayune) from Little Rock, dated on the 1st inst., in which it is stated that a rumor is affoat that a hostile meeting is ishortly to take place between Ex Governor Butler, U.S. Cherokee agent, and Col. Mason, of the army. We sincerely hope that the report may prove unitue.

MORE OF THE ELEPHANT .- The Mobile Herald MORE OF THE ELEPHANT.—The Mobile Herald states that the elephant which recently killed one of his keepers near Biton Ronge, came near killing a nan in that city, where he was exhibited previous to soming to New Orieans. It seems that one of the specta ors affronted him by pricking him with a pin. The animal of the seam to notice the offence until some minutes afterwards, when he made a stroke at the effender with his snout, which would have been a deach blow iff it had not fallen short of the object. Subsequently the beast exhibited the greatest uneasiness as long as the man remained in the menagerie, and by the advice of the keeper he left.

mained in the menagerie, and by the advice of the Reeper he left.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, writing under date of the 19th instant, says:—An structous murder is said to have been committed in Engerstown, in Cumberland co., yesterday. Two young men, brothers, by the name of White, formerly of this place, went to spublic house, (name not accertained.) and desired the privilege of playing cards, and, being refused, one of them held the landlord whilst the other deliberately cut his throat! Another young man of the party was looking on. All three have been arrested. P. S. It has just been stated that the gentleman injured is Mr. Trimble, and that though dangerously injured, he is not quite deed.

Fire.-An alarming fire broke out on Friday FIRE.—An alarming are broke out on Friday morning, a few minutes before two o'clock, in Engine House, No. 1, opposite the bottom of Winter street, Newburyport, which destreyed the engine and upper tenances, together with the building and the large work-shop of Mr. Lesley adjoining. Near upon \$10,000 worth of property was destroyed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Trial of "Big Thunder," the Anti-Henter,

Court of Oyer and Terminer. Hunson, March 21, 1845.

Hudeon, March 21, 1845.

The Court was opened at nine o'clock. No further business coming before the Grand Jury they were discharged. The Court then proceed d to draw the next Juror to try the cause of the People vs. Dr. Boughton.

Ann Coessis called, and challenged on the part of the pe ple for principal cause, on the ground, that he held under the same tenure as those tenants upon whom the distress was executed; that disturbances prevailed among those tenants; that it led to certain associations of disguised and armed men, that the prisoner at the bar was an active leader in organizing them associations as distress was executed; that disturbances prevailed among those tenants; that it led to certain associations of disguised and armed men, that the prisoner at the bar was an active leader in organizing these associations and fomenting that resistance; that he (the prisoner) was armed and disguised; that the expenses for procuring these disguises and for paying the services of the prisoner was raised by contribution from these associations; that at one of those meetings the acts complained of were committed; that the juror now called a tended anti rent meetings of the other sector described, knowing the objects which they were intended to accomplish.

Mr. Jonas contended that these facts did not constitute a ground of principal challenge, even if true, from which he dissented.

a ground of principal challenge, even if true, from which he dissented.

The Attorney Gereral referred the Court to the case of Clarke vs. Ostrander, in Cowan's Reports—also to 6th Cowan, p. 555, as explanatory of the grounds of principal challenge. These cases went to show that there was a good ground for challenge when there was anything in the situation of the juror tending to create a bias or impression in his mind.

The Court was of opinion that the challenge for principal cause was not good; it would, therefore, have to go to the priess as a challenge for favor.

Mr. Jondan here arose and respectfully submitted to the court the propriety of removing Mr. McClelland, one of the tryers, for various reasons, among the rest that he was brother in law to the Recorder, who had taken an active part against the anti-renters, and probably he (McClelland) had mingled in the whole transactions from beginning to end; he thought, therefore, not distrusting Mr. McClelland's integrity, it was not desirable to have him, connected and situated as he was, to try the fitness of jurors in this case.

nim, connected and situated as he was, to try the fitness of jurors in this case.

The Cours was of opinion that there was no good ground for interfering, for so far Mr. McClelland had setted unexceptionably, and as men could be only judged from their actions, his were before them and were satisfactory.

from their actions, in a constant of the Court, which took up, along with what seemed to be a needless discussion on the subject, an unnecessary period of the time of the

The Attorney General characterized the motion to supercede Mr. McClelland as a most unusual and unheard of proceeding, and an imputation on a most respectable citizen; it was one to which he could not assent either on

citizen; it was one to which he could not assent white or principle or for the sake of expediency.

Mr. Jospan handed in his protest against Mr. McClel-land, which gave rise to a fresh debate, but the prosecu-tion would not relinquish their right to retain him, as he was regularly appointed.

The Attornexy General proposed, as a compromise, to substitute the Court as triers, which offer was not ac-

The Attorney General proposed, as a compromise, to substitute the Court as triers, which offer was not accepted.

At length Judge Parker, after consulting with his brethren, sgreed, for the reasons set [forth in the protest, to substitute Mr. Joseph G. Ford for Mr. McClelland.

A. Cooms, sworn and examined by the District Attorney.—I live in Caremont, between three and four miles east of King's Tavern, and five or six miles from Weavers' Hollow; I have lived at Claremont about two months; I came there from Germantown, where I lived five years on the first of April; it is about a mile north of Jones' store; occupiede farm in Germantown of Wm. H. Be Witts; I now occupy a lease farm; it is held on a fease for life; my present farm is held of E. P. Livingston; I have not attended alpy anti-rent meetings; have heard of some in my neighborhood, one at Sturges, and another at ——; has heard people talk of them more or less; there is not much excitement there; has not peid much attention to the conversation on the matter; couldn't say who I heard speak of it; may have heard Geo. M. Hoffman speak of it; he said if Livingston had good title he ought to keep his land, if not he ought to lose it; did not say in particular that I know of how that question should be tried; I thought that was right and as sented to it; he said the land as he thought belonged to the State; he thought it would come to the tenants by purchase at ten shillings an acre; it told him I did not believe they could buy it for that; I gness I thought it would be fair and right to let them have it at that price; head anothing of the Indians from him, but that there were some p north; think he told me what they were for; I believe he said they were for opposing the collection of rent; he said approved of that.

Judge Panker, upon the objection of counsel for defence, thought it would be desirable to limit the sphere of fexamination, as were they to enter into the conversations might have had with others, it would take up a year to get through.

examination, as were they to enter into the conversations might have had with others, it would take up a year to get through.

Examination resumed—I dont recliect that he said that the Livingstons should not get an until they proved their title: I heard the people talk of their resistance to the Sheriff, and taking his papers, but when it was I can not say; I have heard some speak one way and some the other, and that they did take away the papers, but I never enquired into it; in my neighborhood I can't tell which way the people talk; cunnot tell how many I heard speak on the subject; I dont recollect any one saying that the Sheriff had sworn false; I heard nothing on that subject; Hoffman was the only one I heard talk of it; he gave me to understand that there was many flying stories about it; but he did not say he believed them; I made no statement on the subject of his delivering up the papers voluntarily or not; I could not tell; has joined no anti rent association nor paid any money; I have not been spoken to about it by any one; I never saw Boughton before I was shown him in court here; I have formed or expressed no opinien as to the hindrance to the Sheriff or whether it was right or wrong; I am not, that I know of related to any of the prisonersindicted; I am no relation to Boughton; I know Walter Hutchias; I have never conversed with him or heard him speak on the subject.

Count.—Gentlemen, say whether this juror stands without any bias or impression on his mind, and is indifferen in the case.

The triers, after consulting a quarter of an hour, pronounced the juror incomplent

Bestjand Parkers and tell was the subject of the subject o

The triers after consulting a quarter of an hour, pro-nounced the juror incompetent

Bendams Becauses called and challenged by defence,
sworn—I have not formed any opinion as to the guilt o-innocence of the prisoner. Chellenge withdraws, and
Mr. Beckwith sworn as the second juror.

The triers were here excused, the two jurors assuming

have made up no opinion upon it; I live in Spencertown. Sworn as a jurer.

William F. Raynolds called and challenged by delence Sworn and examined—I have heard of the transactions out of which this indictment arises; I have heard it spoken of, and heard the newspapers read; it is about robbing the Sheriff; I heard Big Thunder was concerned, and that he was Dr. Boughton; I formed no opinion as to its truth. Challenged peremptorily and set aside. John Amssrzad called and examined.—I live at Cladracy overack; I was at the Smcky Hollow meeting; I have been present at none of the investigations arising out of the anti-rent proceedings; I was not in time to see or hear the Coroner's Inquest; I have heard a great deal on the subject; I have talked with Thos. Storms, Mr. Miller, and others; didnt hear them say in particular that Boughton was guilty; thinks they said he took the wrong course; I may have heard persons in the city converse about it, among the rest Mr. Hammond and Mr. White; Boughton was guilty; thinks they said he took the wrong course; I may have heard persons in the city converse about it, among the reat Mc Hammond and Mc White; they said the anti renters were rather wrong; I could not say I frequently heard his guilt spoken of; I should'nt be willing to answer what their opinions are; I have heard numbers say they ought to be punished if they done it; I have made up my mind if he has done enough he ought to be punished; I would not be willing to say that the person I heard speak at Smoky Hollow was Boughton; has no opinion as to the charge of his teking the papers; I heard part of that speech but left before he got tarough; I am unable to say whether he was an Indian or white man; my eyes are week; I heard that Mr. Hammond was the estend pretty hard; I cannot say he used any expressions egainst Dr. B. Caallenged peremptorily.

Hammond was th'estiened pretty hard; I cannot say he used any expressions sgainst Dr. B. Caallenged peremptorily.

John A. Taylon called and examined—After a few questions of the usual kind he was sworn as a juror.

Jacon J. Vandursk called and examined by defence—I live in Copake; pretend to be a farmer, I have some lease land, considerable in all—about 500 cores in all between losse and lee land. Set saide by mutual consent.

Bamult C Millerstealled and examined—I am not connected or related by marriage to the Sheriff; I do notknow whether I am related to H. C., Miller or not. Challenged for lawor by the defence.

I have been at the Smoky Hollow meeting; I hope I am not indicted; I have heard some talk about that meet ing; I do not know in particular to whom I talked; some thought Boughton was one of the Indians, others said he was not; I couldn't tell what to think; I told them tast; I though it made a little impression on my mind at the time; I live ten miles from Hudson and have frequent communication with it; I have often talked to people about the meetings; I said this—"If that's the case I heard—if B. is the man—If the true, he ought to be punished." I think there was an impression made on my mind about his being the man.

Crostenamined by the Attornery General—What was

there was an impression made on my mind about his being the man.

Croseczamined by the ATTORNEY GENERAL—What was that impression?

Mr. Jonaw objected to putting the question; the law did not allow of accertaining what was the exact nature of the impression, it was enough to know that there was one formed.

The Court held there was no objection to the question.

Cross-exomination resumed—It is more than I can tell whether he was the man or not; I have made up no opinion as to this charge; the condition of my mind is such that I can go into the jury box and try this case according to the evidence.

hat I can go me ane jan on the property of the evidence.

Direct examination resumed.—Is there anything on your mind so as to prevent your trying the prisoner as if you had never heard of him?—I don't know; I understand the question. On the question being repeated, the answer was that he didn't think he could go into the jary box and try him as though he never hears of him. The witness showed a remarkable degree of taciturnity. Set

witness showed a remarkable degree of taciturnity. Set aside.

ALEKANDER PATTERSHAW, called and challenged by the defence, sworn and examined—I have heard this transaction talked of; I have read the papers reporting the taking of the Sheriff's papers and may have conversed on the subject; various opinions, some that he was accessory to the riot and disturbance, others that he knew nothing about it, I have heatd; I never formed any opinion in my own mind, I don't know but by reading. I may have formed soma impression on my mind; the account I read, said Big Thunder was Dr. Boughton; I read it in the Albany Argus and Hudson Gazette; I don't know that I could determine on the point of what these papers said about Dr. Boughton; I never read a denial of his being Big Thunder; all accounts said he was, but I don't know that they made an impression on my mind that he was the man; it was stated that Dr. B was Big Thunder; but I believe some statements, others I do not believe; I don't believe the papers now, as much as I used to do; I do not know that I formed any opinion as to his being the man; I do not know that I could determine in my own mind that he was the man; from what I have heard and read, think it likely that he was one of the men who participated in these meetings.

Coss examined—I have formed no opinion as to his

Exemined by Mr. Jondan.—I only mean that il wish to act honestly as a juror.

Mr. Jondan addressed the triers, pointing out those particular parts of evidence of last witness which, in his view, proved he had an impression, and therefore was disqualified to be a Juror.

His Honor Judge Parker summed up in a clear and con cise manner, when, after a few minutes consultation, the Juror was pronounced incompetent.

Henny Honor called and challenged on the part of the prisoner — Swern and examined — have heard of the taking of the Sheriff's papers; I have left it blank in mymind autili it was proved to be so—that was;my calculation;we hear a great many stories we cannot say are true or not; hearing at one time of the taking of the Sheriff's papers, and that Dr Boughton was;the man—at other times that he was not, I did not know what to think of n; I do not take was not, I did not know what to think of n; I do not take sheriff have heard a good deal about the anti-rent meetings, such as that at Copake; have heard others converse about it; heard it said that Big Thunder assisted at this one-ting; read in the papers that Big Thunder was Dr. Boughton; was present at no examinations on the subject; I do not take any of the Hudson papers; I do not receiled that the Sheriff had sworn Dr. B. had taken his papers; never saw Boughton until I cume here; cannot say what I read in the papers made any impression on my mind; I have never expressed a desire for the conviction of Dr. In Boughton.

The Court fere took sprecess tor dinner; met sgain at

tion, set aside.
Convenue Schneider, called and challenged—Lives ix miles north of Sweet's Tavern; I was at Copake and other meetings; I have conversed with different persons on the subject;

challenged by the other side, there can be no objection to setting him aside.

The Cours sail if they agreed on each side, the juror need not be examined

Examised by the Distract Aytorrent Aytorrent people talk at Copake about taking the Sheriff's papers; heard a good deal said on the subject; heard every man in the neighborhood talk of it; there were different opinions; I heard some say the Sheriff had given up his papers voluntarily; don't recollect who said so, but they were a good many; I guess I did not say so myself; the meeting at Burdock's was last fall; I did not see Boughton there; I didn't understand he was there; there were Indians there who were said to be from Rensselaer county; heard two persons speak there in disguise, but didn't know them; one was called Big Thunder on the ground; I was probably on the ground a couple of hours; there might be 25 or 30 in disguise, but I did not count them; I saw Walter Shafer; asked him if he was going to the meeting; he was going to see the Doctor, and I went along with him; I returned with Shafer; the next meeting I attended was Copake; the flats are six miles from my house; none went with me on foot; we got to the flats about Sor 90 o'clock; Runnell lives half a mile from me; think he was going to the meeting when I met him; there were three or four in his wagon: I did stop at his house, as I wanted to get the chance to ride; I had some conversation; he started ahead of me; I had heard folks were going from that quarter; I afterwards understood that he was going to the flats that day; I think I knew it a week before; the report was that the goods would not be sold—that the Sheriff would be prevented; didn't hear James Runnellstay anything about it; when I got there I saw a lot of Indians as they were called; I believe I saw a lot of Indians as they were called; I believe I saw a lot of Indians as they were called; I believe I saw a lot of Indians as they were called; I believe I saw a lot of Indians on each right would be prevented; didn't hear James Runnel

have heard and read some on the subject; an impression was produced on my mind by these statements; I considered Dr. Boughton had participated in these meetings thinks these impressions have not been permanently re-

thinks these impressions have not been permanently removed.

Coss-examined.—I understand this indictment is for robbery; I supposed he had participated in taking the papers from the Sheriff from what I heard and read. Set aside.

Walter Decker, challenged by prosecution.—Sworn. I have heard of these transactions and formed an opinion: the prisoner is indicted for robbery; I think I have formed a belief as to his guilt of that charge. Set aside.

Joseph G Fone examined.—I think I did form an opinion of Dr. B.'s participation in those meetings; this impression has not been removed.

Cross examined.—I have heard nothing about the robbery except from the papers of that day; I did form and express an opinion as to his guilt in the transaction. Set aside.

Martin W. Ossurar called and challenged.—Sworn.—

SNAMIN Besentiff Calledgean Challenged by detence, sworn—I have not formed any opinion as to the guilt o innocence of the prisoner. Challenge withdrawn, and Mr. Beckwith sworn as the second juror.

The triers were here excused, the two jurors assuming the duty.

Gro. W. Richmond called, and not being challenged was accordingly sworn as the third juror.

SYLVESYER WILLIAMS called and challenged by the defence.—Examined.—I know very little about the cause; I have not seem to the gentleman on the Jury; I live at Hillsdle; I have heard Joss Robinson speak of fince.—Examined.—I know very little about the cause; I have formed an opinion in this case; it has not been changed.

Cross examined —Cannot say I have formed an opinion in this case; it has not been changed. the papers from the Sheriff; heard Jas Robinson speak of it; he said he understood the Indians and Sheriff went into a room together, and when they came out they told him to give them up; I don't know whether he believed it or not, but seemed to do so; he said he was told soil believe he did not get them till latish; he said they were about burning the papers when he got there; he did not, that I remember, say why the Sheriff gave them up; he said the agreement to do so was made in the room; he told me this at his house, a little over a mile from Hills dale; I was not over at the burning of the papers; I had heard they were going to take them from the Sheriff before; it was the general talk in the neighborhood that the Sheriff was coming out; I think I felt an interest in the affair at the Flats, and wanted to hear it; I don't know as I passed my opinion upon the giving up of the papers; I suppose it had been stated to Robinson correctly; I believed his story, and I have not changed my mind since; I know the Sheriff by sight; I have never talked to him about it. I have been to some of these anti-rent meetings at Gopake Flats; remained for three or four hours; that was last fall; there were men armed there; I went to the meeting at Smoky Hollow; I was there when the boy was killed; there were men armed and disguised there; I went to the meeting at Smoky Hollow; I was there when the boy was killed; there were men armed and disguised there; I heard him s; eak; I did not make his jacquaintence at Copake Flats; the volume that was his facquaintence at Copake Jats; there were men armed and disguised there; I heard him s; eak; I did not make his jacquaintence at Copake Jats; the were on the Jury.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jospan—I thought and believed

pake, Flats; they told me that was his name—that's all I know about it. I have never spoken as to what I should of I were on the Jury.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jordan—I thought and believed there was an understanding between the Sheriff and these people, to give the papers up, and I think so yet—Set aside.

EBENSZER LOMAS called and challenged on the part of the prisoner—Sworn—I live in Gallatin, on Henry W. Livingston's lot; I have heard of these disturbances and of the taking of the Sheriff's papers; I have formed no be lief as to Dr. B's being there; I have been told he was there and that he was Big Thunder; I do not know but I believe he was there, and that he was a party to the transaction; I be lieve still he was there.

Cross examined—I am now speaking of the time the papers were taken; it was and is my opinion that he was there—Set aside.

Anson Pamezayika called and challenged. Sworn—My

transaction; Ib-lieve still he was there.

Cross examined—I am now speaking of the time the papers were taken; it was and is my opinion that he was there—Set aside.

Anson Pa smearrar called and challenged. Sworn—My wife and the prisoner, Clarke's wife are cousins, he told me he was indicted for conspiracy; I reside at Livingston; saw men dressed as Indians, but never in my house; have a son about seventeen; I thought I saw a dress there once: I happened to get a gimpse of it in my hed room. I did nothing to it; did'nt order it out; I guess it was Mr. Decker's; I was at Smoky Hollow; also at Burdick's, have not made up my mind as to Dr. B's guilt or innonence; I take no part or interest in these assemblies; was asked to join them however; I pay \$180 a year rent to H. W. Livingston; I hold about 230 or 240 acres; all my rent that is due is paid; I never had any difficulty with my landlord.

Cross-cramined.—I thought the dress was made in my house by Decker's wise one day; I got a gimpse of it, and heard the children say the women were making up some cal.cc; they did not say they were making dresses; Mrs. Decker helpod mywife to sew now and them; I think now Mr. Decker had hold of it; they thought I was asleep, but I got up and saw it; they were shy of me; this was an unusual dress for Mr. Decker; I don't know who were Indians, one night they wanted to get me is, but I cut out and atcered home; I have seen Squire Clarke since the robber; think, here in prison; I don't know who were Indians, one night they wanted to get me is, but I cut out and atcered home; I have seen Squire Clarke since the robber; was committed, the has not that I know of talked to me about taking the Sheriff's papers; a great number talk of it; people say they were taken from the Sheriff and burnt; I heard they were demanded trom him, and he gave them up; I have not made up my mind as to that; I have since said they ought not to have done it.

4The counselfon both sides, as well as the Court, addressed the triers, who promoted Anson Parmentie

ings; I don't recollect having expressed on opink might have talked about the anti-rent business sin came to court, but not about him; I have the firm be that he was lecturing, and attended these meeting Remarcher country

might have talked about the anti-rent business since I came to court, but not about him; I have the firm belief that he was lecturing, and attended these meetings in Renaselaer county.

Cross \*\*xamined-I\* was at a meeting and was told that Boughton was one of the speakers; I can't say that I believe even he was at the robbery of the Sheriff; it would hardly take as much evidence in the case of an anti renter to make me believe that he was guilty of taking the papers asif he was not in the habit of attending them; I attended these meetings because I lived convenient and that I might be able, from experience, to reason men out of their error; I am chiefly opposed to the Iudians' disguising; not altogether to attending: I should not think the worse of a man for speaking to the people on the subject of rents, &c; would not convict an anti-renter sooner than another man. Challenged by defence persmptorily.

James Dorkery colled and challenged—Sworn—I have said that if Dr. B. attended those meetings he was guilty of participating in the meetings; I believe he was a participator in the taking of the Sheriff's papers; I have furned nor expressed no opinion as to the charge; I thinks Dr. B. was at the Copake meeting; means by participation that he encouraged it. Set aside.

John C. Collins called and sworn as a juror.

John Olds called and challenged—Sworn—I have not made up my mind as to the Copake meeting, nor have heard anything about it; I heard Dr. B. was at Smoky Holl.w; I have heard them talk on this subject since I say as to his guilt; I think I can try him as any other man. Sworn as the eighth juror.

Annaham A. Oakly called and challenged on the part of the people—Sworn—I have at the house of Mr. —— at Taconic, the other at Copake Flats; I was present when the papers were taken and saw the transaction. Set aside.

James J.—, (came not heard,) called. I live in the north part of the State. Challenged on the part of the people—I have heard the Sheriff's effair talked of by a great many people; I have been to non

Examined by Mr. Jondan.—Never attended any antirent meetings. Sworn as a Juror.

Herry Stickles called. Did not appear and was passed over—the Court having ascerteined the cause of his
absence.

Herry J. Jacoby called and examined by prosecution—
Lives near Meltenville in the south part of the State; I
have expressed no opinion in reference to this charge.—
Challenged by the prosecution—I was here a few times
during the examination carried on about this business;
cannot say I heard any of the evidence; I live two miles
from Mellenville; I heard considerable said about th..
matter; I heard ittalked of chiefly in Hudson; it may have
been talked of in Mellenville, but I dont know by whom in
particular; may have heard H Best speak of it; cannot recollect what he said; I used to ask him where he heard
the news; he said out of the papers; he said there was
no danger of the anti-renters getting Boughton out of
prison; don't recollect that he said there was no obanger of the anti-renters getting Boughton out of
prison; don't recollect that he said there was no use in
making all the noise and trouble about it; that was my
opinion, and I have expressed it; heard no opinion about
B's gult crimnocence, or about the Sheriff giving up the
papers; I attended one meeting at Smoky Hollow; did
not hear B speak there; was there when the boy was
killed; I don't knew B, only they say that is kim at the
bar; I might have seen him at Smoky Hollow, as a man
said "there's Boughton"; he was not disguised then;
never knew of any anti-rent meeting in the town of
Glent; lives on lease land under Mr. Watt; have not expressed myself favorable to the anti rent meetings; I am
opposed to their proceedings in disguise; no association
has been formed in Ghent; I have never contributed; they
have never injured me, and I have no reason to owe them
signade; I have talked some, but not a great deal, about
the matter the said the said the son to the State prison.

Convenue New called, and challenged by the prisoner.—
Convenue New called, and c

Franklin R. Miller, called and sworn as the twelfth juror.

The Court.—The panel being now complete, gentlemen, do you wish to proceed with the trisi? (No reply.) Mr. Jordan, I suppose there is no probability of this trial being finished this week.

Mr. Jordan, I suppose there is no probability of this trial being finished this week.

Mr. Jordan,—Oh, no, sir.

Judge Parker then expressed it as his opinion, that next day being Saturday, when they would be obliged to adjourn a noon, to allow people to go to their homes, it would be better to adjourn then, (6 o'clock, P. M.) until Monday morning, without commencing the proceedings in this case.

Counsel on both sides having assented to stay proceedings for the present, and having instructed their respective witnesses to be in Court punctually at 10 o'clock on Monday, the Court liberated the jurymen not on duty, addressed those empannelled as to the exercise of due abstinence in conversing on the subject of the trial, either among themselves or with the public, and arose—to resume this important investigation on Monday at 11 o'clock, A. M.

him, to which he replied yes, and started off and ran and

can cauca dish. Are as a started off and ran and was not seen sny thing more of until he was arrested by officer Gil Hays, with another lad named James Madison. The gold watch was recovered.

Lings...—John F. Kelly, publisher and proprietor of a newspaper called "The Court Journal or Life in New York," was arrested on a charge of libel preferred against him by Dr. Solomon Heine, of Duane street. The article alleges that a certain Doctor had obtained the body of his son, who had died while under sentence at the Sing Sing State Prison, dissected him at his own house in the dead hour of the night, and ofter having prepared the bones, hung up the skeleton in his office. Dr. Heine deelsres that he believes the article to have been intended to apply to him. Mr. Kelly was held to bail in the sum of \$500.

Gaand Largeny.—Two men, named Richard Middleton.

to him. Mr. Kelly was held to bail in the sum of \$500.

Grand Larceny—Two men, named Richard Middleton and Wm. Ring, were arrested this afternoon by officers McGrath and Jackson, after a hard run, on a charge of grand larceny, in having stolen several hundred dollars worth of dressed skins, kid and morecco, from the store of Edward M Garnar, of No 89 Gold street. About \$40 worth of skins were sold to Mr. John Wilson, of No 50 Nassau street, by the two men mentioned above. Mr. W. recognized the skins as Mr. Garnar's, after he had bought them, and gave him the information necessary to cause their arrest.

bought them, and gave him the information necessary to cause their arrest.

Corner's Office.—Fatal Accident.—The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest at No 152 Spring strest upon the body of a young man named Peter Young, 17 years of age, who met his death y esterday morning under the following circumstances. Deceased was in the employ of Mr. James Pierson, of No. 58 Walker street, and yesterday morning, when about going out upon a shed in the rear of the premises, the door blew violently open and shoved him from the door way with such violence as to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose his hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose him hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him to loose him hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him hold and hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him hold and fall a distance of 50 feat to force him hold and hold and

Circuit Court.

Circuit Court.

Before Judge Edmonds.

Manch 22.—Theat. or Many Bodies Convinued—The Court met at the usual hour, when the prisoner took her place by her counsel. The entire day was consumed in trying to get a jury. The proceedings were quite uninteresting, having reference, solely, to the facts of formation or non-formation of opinion as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence. The names of the jurors sworn, in addition to those ulready noticed, were:

7th—Menor H Cropre;
8th—P. E. Coun;
9th—Ver. Seutherland;
10th—John McCallidan;
11th—John McCallidan;
11th—Janes M. Tice.
The jury have, therefore, been selected, and the trial will commence on Monday.

County Court.

County Court.

Marcu 22 - Trial of Justice Haskell. — This Court held a secret session to-day to decide on the case of the above named Justice, when the vote stood.

FOR REMOVAL.

Court of Sessions.

Before the Recorder and Aldermen Drake and Devoc.

Matthew C. Pattenson, District Attorney.

Maken 22 - Noile Prosequi — In the case of Augustus
C. Taylor, indicted for obtaining goods by false pretences
from Bowen & McNance, a motion was made for a noipros. upon admissifus esting forth that since the indictment had been found, the complainants had become ratisfied that no intention of detrauding thom existed at the
time of meking the representations, and that they had
been fully indemnified for any loss. Upon payment of
the costs of court, the noi pros was entered.

Motion for Discharge—William M. Price made a motion for discharge in the case of Stephen Bonnard, in dicted
for grand larceny, upon a plea in shatement, stilling forth
that the prisoner being indicted as B man, in the first
that the prisoner being indicted as B man, in the first
that the prisoner being indicted as B man, in the first
that the prisoner being indicted as B man, in the first
that the prisoner being indicted as B man, in the first
sentence—George Green, black, convicted of a 'rand
larceny, in stealing a suit of clothes from Mr. Charles
Phinto, was sentenced to 2 years in the State Prison.

At 1 o'clock, there being no further business before the
court, they took a recess. It was impossible to adjourn
sine die, as the County Court were to meet in the afternoon. So the term expired by law at 12 o'clock.